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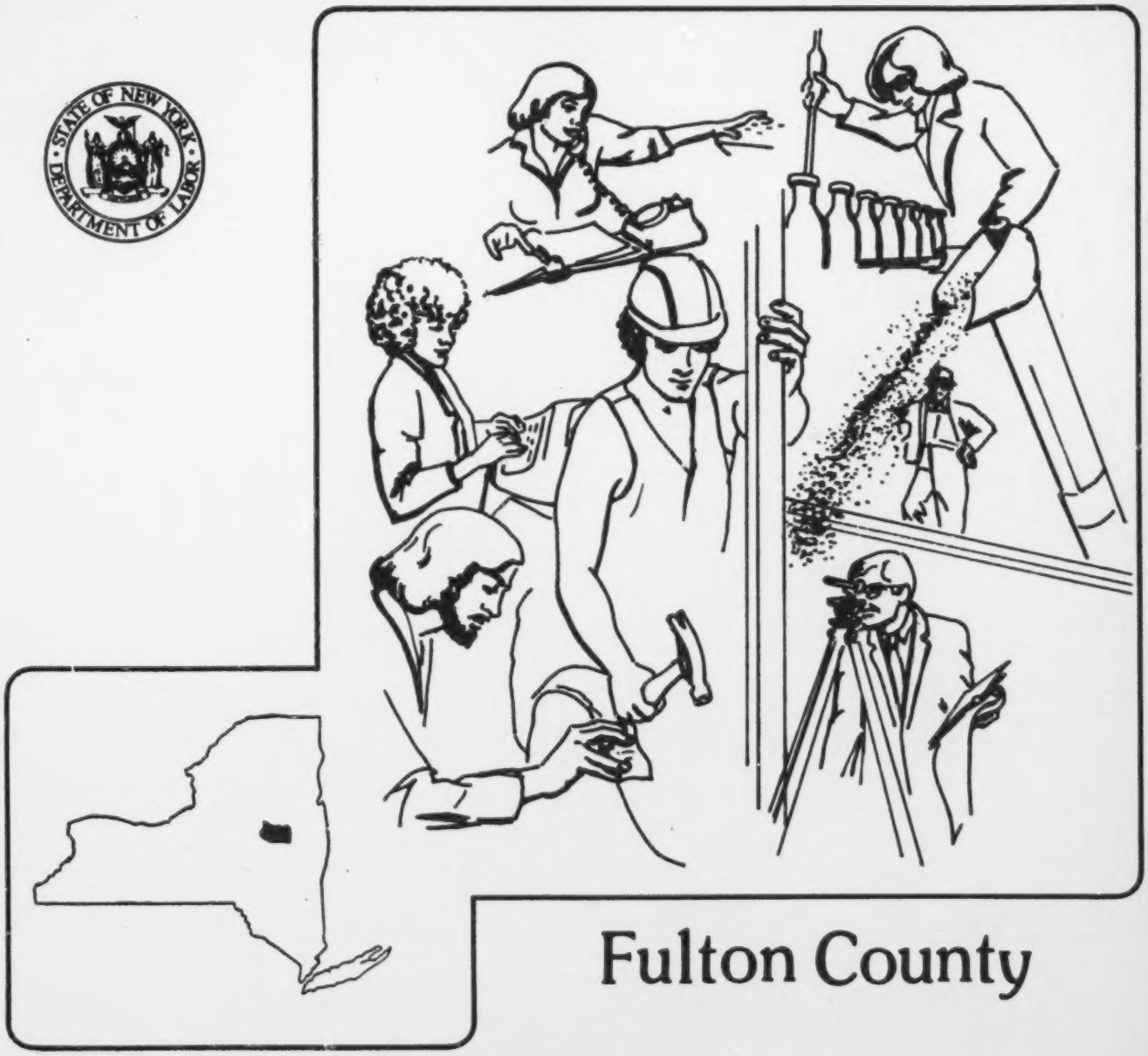
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Fulton County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

FULTON COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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Fulton County

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Fulton County is located in eastern New York State, approximately forty miles northwest of Albany.

MAP 1

Fulton County is primarily rural. Woodlands occupy more than two-thirds of its terrain while one-tenth of its area is devoted to agriculture. Residential and business property account for less than 3 percent of the County's land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use by category for Fulton County and New York State for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR FULTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

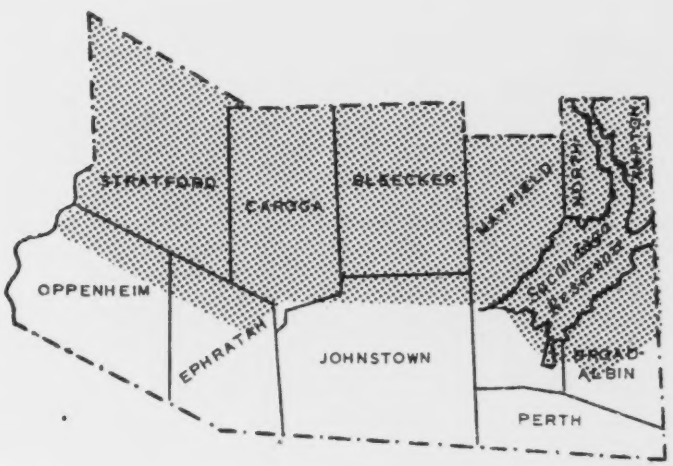
Category of use	Fulton County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	530.0	49,374.4
Active agriculture	10.1	21.9
Woodlands, forest	56.7	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	14.2	17.6
Wet lands	4.4	4.2
Water	6.9	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	1.5	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.4	1.2
Transportation	-	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.2	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Approximately 53 percent of the County is included in the State operated Adirondack Park (Map 2). The Park's mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes attract large numbers of tourists to Fulton County annually. The Great Sacandaga Lake is the area's primary focal point.

Regulations governing the use of State forest land limits development of northern regions of Fulton County. The County's population centers, the cities of Johnstown and Gloversville, are located in the southern part of the County and are outside of the Adirondack Park. Routes 10, 30, and 30A provide convenient access from these population centers to the New York State Thruway, an important transportation link to other regions to the east and west.

MAP 2
Adirondack Park Area Located Within Fulton County

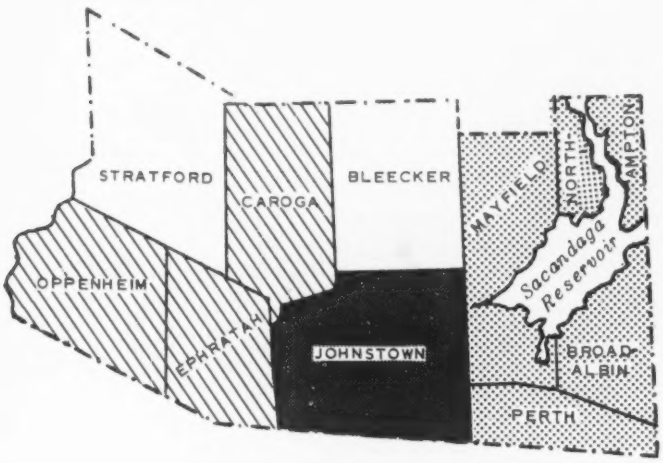


Shaded areas represent
the Adirondack Park

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Fulton County was 55,153. The eastern portion of the County was more densely populated than the western portion. The towns of Perth, Mayfield, Northampton and Broadalbin averaged between 50 and 149 residents per square mile, while western towns such as Stratford, Oppenheim, Caroga and Ephratah all contained less than 50 persons per square mile. The population density of the County, at 104 persons per square mile, was well below the State average of 356 individuals per square mile. Among the 62 counties in the State, Fulton ranked 33rd in population density. Map 3 illustrates the population densities of each town in Fulton County.

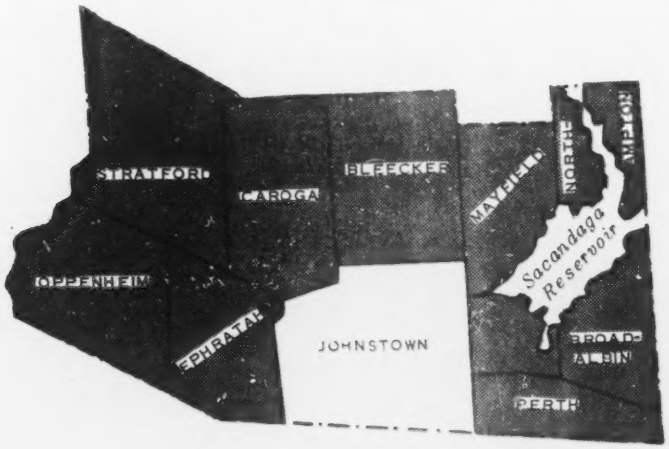
MAP 3
Fulton County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



0 to 19 persons/square mile
20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

Because of population declines in the cities of Gloversville and Johnstown (included in Johnstown Town), the population of Fulton County advanced by just 8 percent between 1950 and 1980. To a great extent, these population losses offset the gains posted in every other town in the County. Population increases among all other towns ranged from a low of 34 percent in the Town of Stratford to a high of 154 percent in Caroga. The decline of the leather goods industry--long the predominant industry in the Gloversville/Johnstown area--played a large role in the resident exodus from these two cities over the past 30 years. Map 4 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Fulton County for the 1950-1980 period.

MAP 4
Fulton County
Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980, By Town 1/



Growth was faster than County average

Decreasing population

1/ The population of Gloversville and Johnstown cities were used to calculate the population growth trend of Johnstown Town.

Since 1900 Fulton County has experienced a slow, steady increase in its population. Population advances during these years ranged from a low of 0.6 percent in the 1950-1960 period to a high of 5.0 percent in 1940-1950. Between 1900 and 1980, the Fulton County population increased by just 29 percent. In contrast, the New York State population grew by 141.5 percent over the same 80-year period. In 1970-1980, Fulton County registered its largest absolute rise in population of the century while the State posted its first decline. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Fulton County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND FULTON COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Fulton County
1900	7,268,894	42,842
1910	9,113,614	44,534
1920	10,385,227	44,927
1930	12,588,066	46,560
1940	13,479,142	48,597
1950	14,830,192	51,021
1960	16,782,304	51,304
1970	18,241,391	52,637
1980	17,557,288	55,153

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR NEW YORK STATE AND FULTON COUNTY
FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Fulton County
1900-1910	25.4	3.9
1910-1920	14.0	0.9
1920-1930	21.2	3.6
1930-1940	7.1	4.4
1940-1950	10.0	5.0
1950-1960	13.2	0.6
1960-1970	8.7	2.6
1970-1980	-3.8	4.8

Table 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Fulton County subdivisions. The two largest subdivisions in the County, Gloversville City and Johnstown City, were the only County subdivisions to register consistent population declines over the thirty-year period. The population of Gloversville City fell by 5,800 or just under 25 percent during the three decades, while Johnstown City's population slipped by roughly 1,600 or 14 percent. The erosion of jobs in the leather goods industry--the predominant industry in the Gloversville/Johnstown area--during the 1970's was a key factor in the population declines posted in these two cities. During the seventies the many attractive and relatively high paying jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area served as a magnet drawing residents from the depressed Gloversville-Johnstown area.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR FULTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bleecker Town	220	245	294	463
Broadalbin Town	2,543	2,945	3,542	4,074
Broadalbin Village (part)	1,391	1,422	1,449	1,363
Caroga Town	462	568	822	1,177
Ephratah Town	1,063	1,237	1,297	1,564
Gloversville City	23,634	21,741	19,677	17,836
Johnstown City	10,923	10,390	10,045	9,360
Johnstown Town	4,153	5,120	5,750	6,719
Mayfield Town	3,145	3,613	4,522	5,439
Broadalbin Village (part)	9	16	3	52
Mayfield Village	761	818	981	944
Northampton Town	1,925	2,033	2,379	2,829
Northville Village	1,114	1,156	1,192	1,304
Oppenheim Town	1,190	1,223	1,431	1,806
Dolgeville Village (part)	166	185	175	162
Perth Town	1,299	1,768	2,383	3,261
Stratford Town	464	421	495	625

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR FULTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Bleecker Town	11.4	20.0	57.5
Broadalbin Town	15.8	20.3	15.0
Broadalbin Village (part)	2.2	1.9	-5.9
Caroga Town	22.9	44.7	43.2
Ephratah Town	16.4	4.9	20.6
Gloversville City	-8.0	-9.5	-9.4
Johnstown City	-4.9	-3.3	-6.8
Johnstown Town	23.3	12.3	16.9
Mayfield Town	14.9	25.2	20.3
Broadalbin Village (part)	77.8	-81.3	1000+
Mayfield Village	7.5	19.9	-3.8
Northampton Town	5.6	17.0	18.9
Northville Village	3.8	3.1	9.4
Oppenheim Town	2.8	17.0	26.2
Dolgeville Village (part)	11.4	-5.4	-7.4
Perth Town	36.1	34.8	36.8
Stratford Town	-9.3	17.6	26.3

The 1980 population of Fulton County, like the populations of many upstate counties, was predominately white. Whites comprised 98.6 percent of the Fulton County population, blacks accounted for 0.9 percent and all other races made up the remaining 0.5 percent. Just over 72 percent of all minority group members in the County lived in either the City of Glovers-fille or the City of Johnstown. Table 6 presents the 1980 population counts by race for Fulton County and its subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR FULTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Fulton County	54,369	473	77	143	91
Bleecker Town	460	-	-	2	1
Broadalbin Town	4,057	8	4	3	2
Broadalbin Village (part)	1,361	1	-	1	-
Caroga Town	1,172	-	5	-	-
Ephratah Town	1,552	-	2	6	4
Gloversville City	17,437	286	28	41	44
Johnstown City	9,194	62	17	67	20
Johnstown Town	6,686	22	1	5	5
Mayfield Town	5,393	18	8	12	8
Broadalbin Village (part)	52	-	-	-	-
Mayfield Village	938	3	1	2	-
Northampton Town	2,827	-	1	-	1
Northville Village	1,302	-	1	-	1
Oppenheim Town	1,796	2	5	3	-
Dolgeville Village (part)	161	1	-	-	-
Perth Town	3,172	75	4	4	6
Stratford Town	623	-	2	-	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Fulton County 305 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Fulton County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Fulton County

The resident labor force of Fulton County grew over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and of widening participation in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
FULTON COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	23.3	25.0	26.1	26.9	27.2	27.6	26.8
Employment	21.3	22.2	23.0	24.0	24.5	25.0	23.7
Unemployment	2.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.1
Unemployment rate	8.5	11.1	12.1	10.8	9.7	9.4	11.5

The labor force in Fulton County grew 15.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 2.5 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's labor force grew during each year of the period except 1979 to 1980. The rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. Employment expansion was more sluggish than labor force growth. Employment grew 11.3 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 1.9 percent per year. Here, too, growth was continuous for all years except 1979 to 1980.

Growth in Fulton County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: (1) an increase in the civilian working age population (14.7 percent from 1970-1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation rate of women (47.1 percent in 1970 to 54.4 percent in 1980). Growth in the labor force participation by women was in line with statewide and national trends.

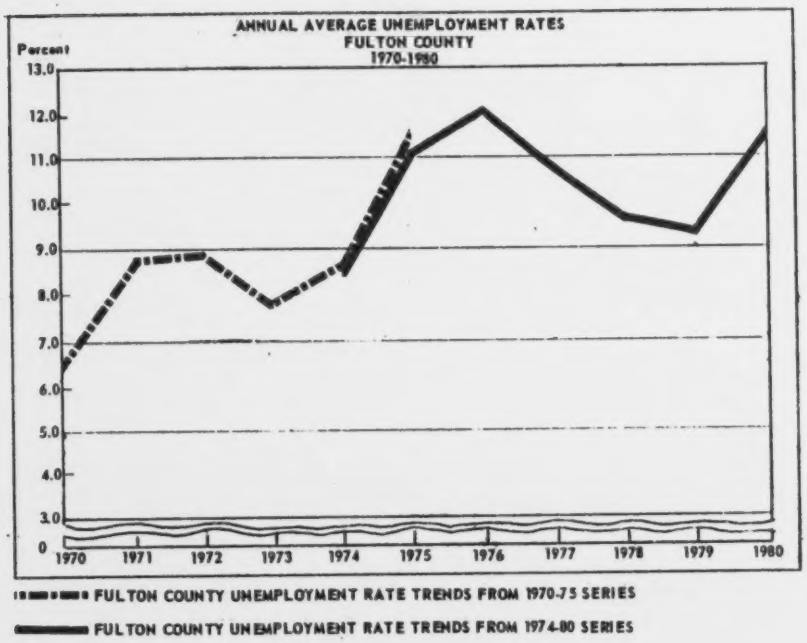
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 74.5 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.6 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate moved upward 1.7 percent to 62.8 percent over the 1970-1980 period (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
FULTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

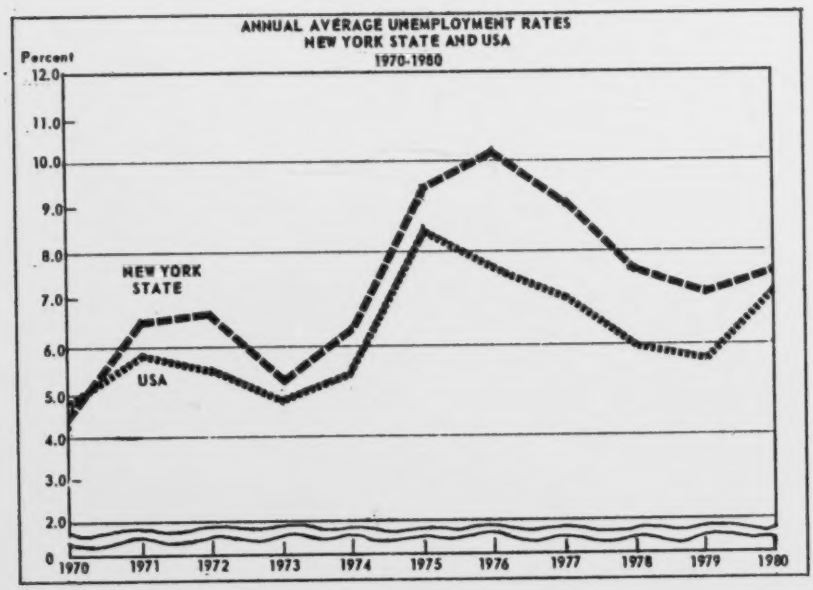
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Fulton County	
Overall	61.1	62.8	+1.7
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	47.1	54.4	+7.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Fulton County's unemployment rate consistently exceeded statewide and national jobless rates during the period 1970 to 1980. Still, changes in the County rates followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rates began the period at a low point (6.5 percent), below State and national rates. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 12.1 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. By the end of the period, the County jobless rate (11.5 percent), the national rate (7.1 percent), and the statewide rate (7.6 percent) were on the rise.

GRAPH 1a.



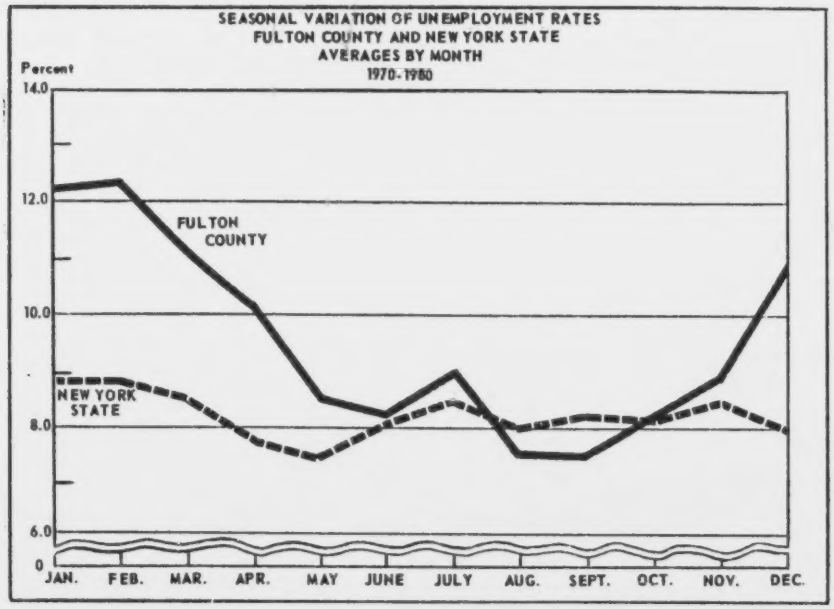
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as school sessions and the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are greater in Fulton County than in New York State with County rates climbing more than State rates during the winter. Over the period 1970 to 1980, both County and State rates were

highest in the dead of winter. In September the County jobless rate began to rise and topped out in February (see Graph 2). The average unemployment rate for the County was 12.3 percent in February compared with 8.9 percent for the State.

GRAPH 2.



The average unemployment rate for the County was lowest in September (7.5 percent); this compared with 8.2 percent for the State during the same month. At this time of year the weather has not halted outdoor employment and students, who may have been working or looking for work during the summer, have returned to school.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Fulton County

A local economy, such as Fulton County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Fulton County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Fulton County, New York State, and the nation averaged for the period 1978-1980.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FULTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Fulton County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	38.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	7.1	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	31.8	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	13.5	23.0	20.2
Government	20.0	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Fulton County's specialization was in nondurable goods manufacturing. This sector accounted for 31.8 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County compared with only 10.1 percent statewide and 9.7 percent in the U.S. Major employers in the nondurable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Caleco Industries	Plastic products
Ellithorpe Tanning Co., Inc.	Leather tanning and finishing
Gates-Mills, Inc.	Leather gloves and mittens
Gloversville Continental Mills, Inc.	Textile mill products
Grandoe Glove Corporation	Leather gloves and mittens
Johnstown Knitting Mill Co.	Knit outerwear
Karg Bros., Inc.	Leather tanning and finishing
Lee Dyeing of North Carolina, Inc.	Textile mill products
Liberty Leather Corporation	Leather and leather products
Mario Papa & Sons, Inc.	Leather gloves and mittens.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Fulton County

The industrial composition of Fulton County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel trends for the State and nation. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Fulton County from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
FULTON COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	15,200	17,000	+1,800
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	42.8	38.8	-4.0
Durable goods	7.2	7.1	-0.1
Nondurable goods	35.5	31.8	-3.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	57.2	60.6	+3.4
Contract construction	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Transportation, communication and public utilities	5.3	4.1	-1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	17.1	17.6	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	11.8	13.5	+1.7
Government	17.8	20.0	+2.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Fulton County closely followed national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Fulton County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing, the shares of total employment devoted to the production of both durable and nondurable goods contracted. In the County, however, the employment erosion in durable goods manufacturing was very small. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing occurred in trade and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing in both the County and the nation. In two industrial sectors the County trend did not match the nationwide trend: 1) The share of total employment involved in finance, insurance, and real estate declined in the County but rose in the nation; 2) Government's share of employment expanded in the County but contracted slightly for the nation.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influences of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN FULTON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Fulton County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+11.8	+23.9	-	-12.1
Manufacturing, total	+1.6	+23.9	-15.5	-6.8
Durable goods	+9.2	+23.9	-10.2	-4.5
Nondurable goods	+0.1	+23.9	-22.0	-1.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+18.5	+23.9	+5.6	-11.0
Contract construction	+0.2	+23.9	-6.0	-17.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-12.5	+23.9	-11.4	-25.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+15.4	+23.9	+6.4	-14.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	+0.1	+23.9	+7.5	-31.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+27.9	+23.9	+20.0	-16.0
Government	+25.9	+23.9	-0.7	+2.7

As shown in Table 11, with one exception employment expanded in each industrial sector over the period from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980. Total nonfarm employment increased 11.8 percent. A strong performance was noted in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing where employment increased (+27.9 percent). Transportation, communication and utilities, however, experienced a substantial decline in employment of 12.5 percent.

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increase in demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: (1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or (2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, an expansion of 1.6 percent in Fulton County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors in the national economy outweighed a combination of a nationwide trend of declining employment in the industry and contractive local factors. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Nonmanufacturing employment grew at a rate close to that of the national economy during the period. A 5.6 percent increase nationwide in nonmanufacturing employment opposed local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 11.0 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were contractive in each industrial sector except government. However, the strong stimulus of growth in the national economy combined with increasing

employment in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing nationwide countered contracting forces at the County level. Construction employment grew slightly over the period, as the strength in the national economy outweighed negative national industry and local factors.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the sole factor behind growth in manufacturing (both durable and nondurable goods) and construction employment and the single strongest factor behind employment gains in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. Industrial employment growth nationwide helped foster growth in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Local factors were contributed somewhat to the growth in government employment. Growth was unattainable in transportation, communication and utilities employment because of negative local factors and contractions in national industry employment.

Labor Market Stability in Fulton County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previcusly mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Fulton County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 48 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS FULTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Fulton County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	11.1	3.6
New hires	3.0	1.9
Recalls	7.9	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	11.9	3.7
Quits	1.9	1.1
Layoffs	8.9	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirement.

Total separations averaged 11.9 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 11.1 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for three-fourths of total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature; workers were recalled during the following months.

New hires averaged 3.0 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 7.9 per 100. Both rates, especially the rate of recalls, were considerably above corresponding average rates for New York State. The overall accession rate was three times the State average.

Higher ratios for both quits and layoffs contributed to a separation rate that was well above the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Fulton County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Fulton County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+294) directly associated with these changes outweighed job losses (-140). The direct effects on employment openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Fulton County during the period are shown in Table 13. The largest single change was an employment loss of 100 jobs due to the closing of the Superb Gloves Division of Crescendoe Gloves, Inc.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
FULTON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Temper Systems, Inc. Gloversville Nelson A. Taylor Co., Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	NA
Crescent Industrial Safety Products, Inc. Johnstown	Addition to an existing facility	+26
Coleco Industries, Inc. Gloversville	Equipment expansion	+60
Fashion Tanning Company, Inc. Johnstown	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+40
Frenville Leather Converters Gloversville M. Frenville Company	Bankruptcy	+27
National Leather Corporation Gloversville Carville Leather Co., Inc.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+27
Superb Gloves Division Johnstown Crescendoe Gloves, Inc.	Complete closing of a facility	-100
Pan Amercian Tanning Corp. Gloversville Karg Bros., Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+75
Omnicology, Inc. Gloversville Milligan & Higgins Corp.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+66
Mohawk Furniture, Inc. Broadalbin Gem Industries, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Fulton County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Fulton County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distribution of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 66.3 percent of total personal income in Fulton County while transfer payments provided 18.6 percent and property income 15.1 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 32.9 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF FULTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

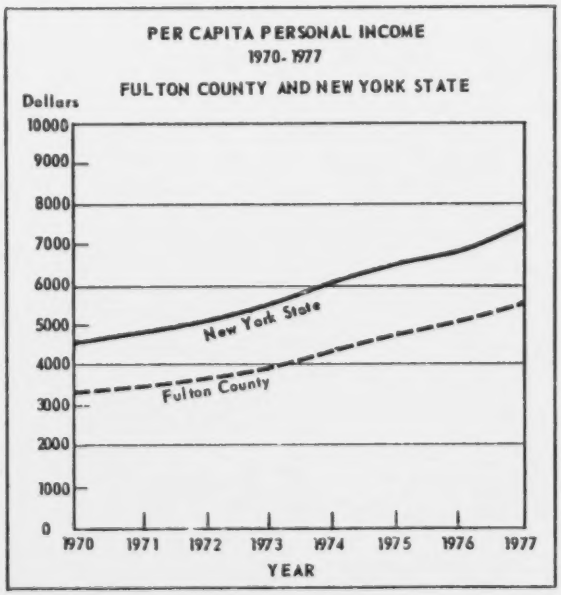
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$254.1	$337.7	$83.6	32.9	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	168.9	224.1	55.2	32.7	66.4	66.3
Property income	42.6	50.9	8.3	19.5	16.8	15.1
Transfer payments	42.6	62.7	20.1	47.2	16.8	18.6

In 1977 per capita income in Fulton County, at $5,611, ranked 44th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capits income in Fulton County grew 64.5 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Fulton County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977 per capita income grew at a faster rate in Fulton County than it did in New York State.

In 1978, two-fifths of labor and proprietors' income in Fulton County came from manufacturing sources The like figure for New York State was slightly more than one-fifth. Government, services, and wholesale and retail trade were the other major

GRAPH 3.



sources of Fulton County's 1978 labor and proprietors' income. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Fulton County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, FULTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Fulton County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$191.6	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	2.4	1.3	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	77.2	40.3	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	5.8	3.0	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	27.1	14.1	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.4	2.8	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	8.2	9,956.9	9.0
Services	25.8	13.5	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	32.2	16.8	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Fulton County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in agriculture. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Fulton County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN FULTON COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$ 68	$ 66	$ 64	$102	$ 89	$ 87
Mining	144	150	143	186	226	209
Contract construction	149	169	175	187	202	222
Manufacturing-durable	141	156	167	183	208	219
Manufacturing-nondurable	157	166	177	194	209	230
Transportation, communication and public utilities	221	240	267	288	296	322
Wholesale trade	162	169	164	179	185	202
Retail trade	113	114	119	128	132	145
Finance, insurance and real estate	157	155	171	179	196	213
Service	123	131	137	152	161	193
Public administration	229	241	249	105	166	185

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Fulton County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR FULTON COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN FULTON COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85 AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,179
70 percent LLSIL	7,732
85 percent LLSIL	9,888
100 percent LLSIL	12,690

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 1,853 Fulton County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $185,563 per month or $100.14 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 81.1 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 15.2 percent for Home Relief and 3.6 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
FULTON COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

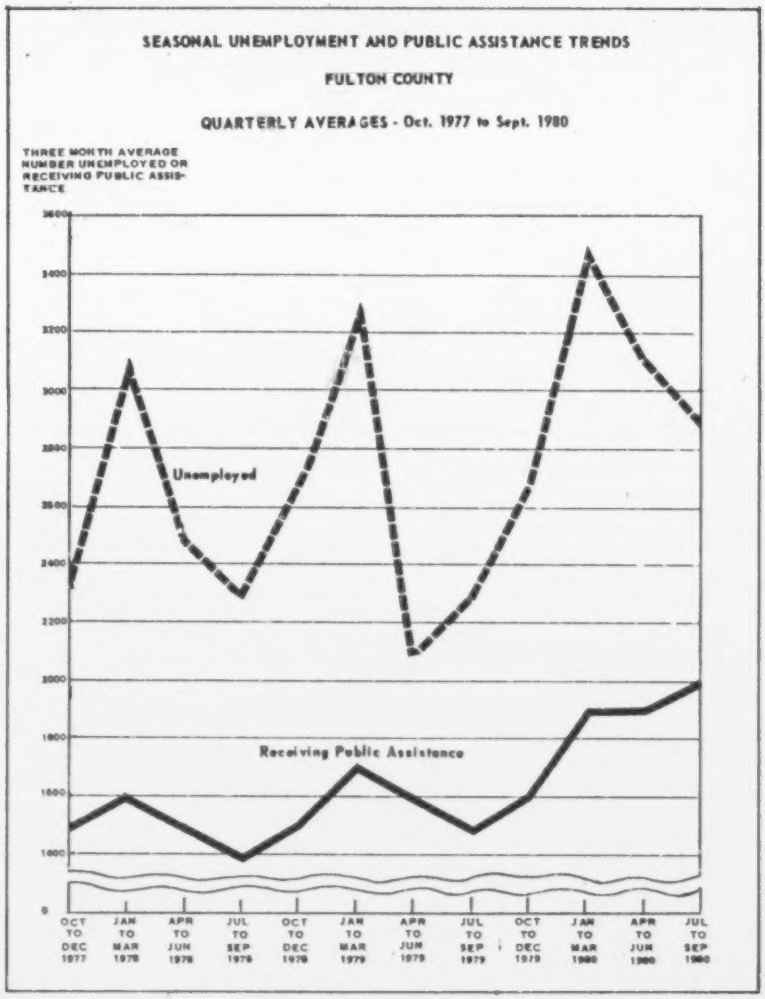
	Recipients				
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	1,561	1,251	26	6	278
November	1,597	1,333	22	-	242
December	1,695	1,403	12	-	280
1980					
January	1,858	1,481	81	3	293
February	1,934	1,555	82	2	295
March	1,906	1,560	79	2	265
April	1,838	1,510	50	1	277
May	1,840	1,494	85	4	257
June	1,956	1,509	138	1	308
July	1,945	1,588	62	1	294
August	2,065	1,673	84	6	302
September	2,044	1,675	72	2	295
12-month average	1,853	1,503	66	2	282

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Fulton County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, exists when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4.


SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
FULTON COUNTY
QUARTERLY AVERAGES - Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1980
THREE MONTH AVERAGE NUMBER UNEMPLOYED OR RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
Unemployed
Receiving Public Assistance
OCT TO DEC 1977
JAN TO MAR 1978
APR TO JUN 1978
JUL TO SEP 1978
OCT TO DEC 1978
JAN TO MAR 1979
APR TO JUN 1979
JUL TO SEP 1979
OCT TO DEC 1979
JAN TO MAR 1980
APR TO JUN 1980
JUL TO SEP 1980

Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Fulton County numbered 11,499 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN FULTON COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	5,941	5,558	11,499
Public schools	5,614	5,216	10,830
Private schools	327	342	669

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Fulton County was 98.3 percent white, 1.1 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN FULTON COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Fulton County, total	1.1	0.1	0.5	98.3
Broadalbin	0.2	0.4	0.2	99.2
Gloversville	2.4	-	0.4	97.2
Johnstown	0.7	*	0.9	98.3
Mayfield	0.3	*	0.6	99.0
Northville	0.3	0.3	0.1	99.3
Oppenheim Ephratsh	0.2	0.2	0.9	98.7
Perth	0.1	0.4	0.1	99.3
Stratford	-	0.7	-	99.3
Wheelersville	-	-	-	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Hamilton-Fulton-Montgomery counties BOCES provides programs in agriculture, food distribution, nursing, home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Post secondary occupational education opportunities are offered by the Fulton-Montgomery Community College which offers two-year degrees in a wide variety of occupational areas.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Fulton County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Fulton County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Fulton County in the following occupational areas:

Business machines	Food service
Carpentry	Nursing-LPN
Electrical	Secretarial

Fulton County expected to provide CETA services to 1,099 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY FULTON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	174
On-the-job training	99
Work experience	457
Public service employment	339
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	30
Total	1,099

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Fulton County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. FULTON COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.7	50.0	57.7	57.2	20.9
Female	52.3	50.0	42.3	42.8	79.1
Age					
14-19	13.9	20.3	16.7	16.7	37.1
20-21	3.7	11.6	10.4	10.4	5.0
22-44	37.5	52.6	59.6	59.1	49.3
45-54	12.9	7.6	8.5	8.9	6.9
55 and over	32.0	7.9	4.8	4.9	1.7
Race					
White	99.0	97.8	95.3	96.8	98.7
Black	0.9	1.6	3.7	2.4	1.3
Hispanic	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0
Other	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Fulton County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Fulton County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Fulton County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the county but compete for jobs within the county (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 88 specific occupations. Only those occuparions for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 4,609 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,827 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.5 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,908 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: survey worker; salesperson, women's apparel and accessories; day worker, laundry worker; injection-molding-machine operator; quality control inspector and lockstitch-machine operator.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: keypunch operator; cashier-checker; salesperson, general merchandise; welder, arc; tractor-trailer-truck driver; and industrial-truck operator.

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 355 registered applicants available and 61 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 5.8; the highest of all occupational groups.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,175 applicants available and 416 openings received, or 2.8 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses--There were at least 10.5 jobseekers for each job as keypunch operator, bookkeeper II, cashier-checker, and salesperson, general merchandise.

Potential labor shortages--Six occupations, secretary, clerk typist, survey worker, accounting clerk, salesperson (women's apparel and accessories) and sales clerk should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.1 applicants per opening with 843 registered applicants and 400 openings available during the period.

Labor surplus --In one occupation, child monitor, there were 15 applicants for 2 openings received.

Potential labor shortages--Ten occupations in this category should be investigated for labor shortages:

- Day worker
- Yard worker
- Companion
- Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop
- Waiter/waitress, formal
- Cook, short order I
- Laundry worker
- Guard, security
- Cleaner, commercial or institutional
- Cleaner, industrial

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 79 applicants available for 73 openings this occupational group at 1.1 had the lowest applicant/opening ratio.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, farm worker (diversified crops) was considered as a labor shortage occupation.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 440 applicants and 214 openings available, or 21 applicants for each job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Six occupations should be investigated as shortage occupations:

Injection-molding-machine operator
Dye-reel-operator helper
Trimmer, hand
Shaving-machine operator
Inspector and sorter
Wringer-machine operator

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 3.2 to 1 with 324 applicants for 100 openings.

Potential labor shortage --A shortage might exist for embosser.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.8 applicants per opening. There were 507 applicants for 180 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Assembler (small parts), quality control inspector, glove sewer, lockstitch-machine operator and sewing-machine operator were considered to be shortage occupations.

Structural Work

There were 353 applicants and 99 openings for structural work occupations yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.6.

Labor surplus --There were 11 jobseekers for one opening for welder, arc.

Potential labor shortages--Potential shortages exist for painter and carpenter.

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 1,003 applicants and 284 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 3.5. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluses--For tractor-trailer-truck driver and industrial-truck operator there were at least 12.5 applicants for each opening.

Potential labor shortages--Automobile-service-station attendant, packager (hand), cutter (banana room) and material handler were listed as potential shortage occupations.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
FULTON COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	4,609	1,908	1,827	2.5
Professional, technical, and managerial	355	120	61	5.8
Clerical and sales	1,175	402	416	2.8
Service	843	316	400	2.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	79	20	73	1.1
Processing	440	185	214	2.1
Machine trades	324	131	100	3.2
Benchwork	507	170	180	2.8
Structural work	353	130	99	3.6
Miscellaneous	1,003	355	284	3.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electronic technician	10	1	0	2/
Nurse, licensed practical	10	4	1	10.0
Manager, retail store	14	6	2	7.0
Management trainee	16	3	2	8.0
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	12	3	6	2.0
Secretary	81	16	33	2.5
Stenographer	30	3	10	3.0
Clerk, typist	33	7	14	2.4
Keypunch operator	25	12	2	12.5
Survey worker	52	1	68	0.8
Clerk, general	193	62	45	4.3
Bookkeeper I	39	19	13	3.0
Bookkeeper II	11	6	2	10.5
Cashier II	21	7	5	4.2
Cashier-checker	70	26	6	11.7
Payroll clerk	13	5	4	3.2
Accounting clerk	30	6	14	2.1
Administrative clerk	117	37	18	6.5
Inventory clerk	14	3	6	2.3
Shipping and receiving clerk	16	3	7	2.3
Stock clerk	11	3	6	1.8
Receptionist	18	4	5	3.6
Teacher aide II	12	2	8	1.5
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	13	2	14	0.9
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	48	17	4	12.0
Sales clerk	49	15	25	2.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Child monitor	15	9	2	7.5
Day worker	27	10	27	1.0
Yard worker	23	9	11	2.1
Companion	28	12	18	1.6
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	41	11	27	1.5
Waiter/waitress, formal	32	8	16	2.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	84	24	38	2.2
Bartender	15	5	9	1.7
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	15	3	9	1.7
Cook, short order I	20	9	11	1.8
Kitchen helper	63	26	20	3.2
Ride operator	1	0	12	0.1
Nurse aide	65	21	20	3.2
Laundry worker	12	0	15	0.8
Guard, security	20	7	11	1.8
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	66	19	43	1.5
Cleaner, industrial	42	11	34	1.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, diversified crops	30	2	60	0.5
Processing				
Injection-molding-machine oper.	13	2	17	0.8
Cloth drier	16	4	8	2.0
Dye-reel-operator helper	11	1	11	1.0
Leather coater	12	6	0	2/
Trimmer, hand	21	7	16	1.3
Shaving-machine operator	26	9	25	1.0
Inspector and sorter	17	8	10	1.7
Wringer-machine operator	14	3	13	1.1
Laborer, general	230	105	79	2.9
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	31	14	7	4.4
Maintenance mechanic	18	4	5	3.6
Knitting-machine operator	38	20	9	4.2
Utility worker, woolen mill	10	3	8	1.2
Embosser	32	9	20	1.6
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	26	7	11	2.4
Assembler, production	123	41	25	4.9
Quality-control inspector	13	1	15	0.9
Assembler, small products	22	3	3	7.3
Woodworking-shop hand	10	3	6	1.7
Sewing-machine operator (leather products)	12	4	5	2.4

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Benchwork (cont'd)				
Glove sewer	18	1	13	1.4
Lockstitch-machine operator	33	3	35	0.9
Sewing-machine operator	40	16	20	2.0
Clinking-machine operator	18	8	7	2.6
Examiner	11	3	0	2/
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	10	2	3	3.3
Welder, arc	11	6	1	11.0
Painter	20	9	13	1.5
Operating engineer	16	3	2	8.0
Carpenter	36	14	11	3.3
Carpenter, rough	15	5	6	2.5
Construction worker I	32	10	7	4.6
Construction worker II	40	9	7	5.7
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	24	11	7	3.4
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	26	16	2	13.0
Truck driver, heavy	72	34	20	3.6
Truck driver, light	57	29	16	3.6
Automobile-service-station attendant	19	7	11	1.7
Packager, hand	65	10	26	2.5
Industrial-truck operator	25	10	2	12.5
Laborer, stores	129	43	27	4.8
Yard worker	1	0	10	0.1
Cutter, banana room	36	1	14	2.6
Material handler	454	105	132	3.4

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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